

AN OBSERVATORY STUDY TO DIFFERENTIATE HOMOEOPATHIC CURE FROM NATURAL RECOVERY USING 50 CASES OF SHORT TERM PYREXIA

¹Dr.Ajayan, ²Dr.Harisankar, ³Dr.C.V.Chandraja, ⁴Dr.N.V.Sugathan, ⁵Dr.C.K.Mohan

¹ Professor and Head, ² Associate Professor, Department of Practice of Medicine, ³ Research Officer, Department of Research, ⁴Principal and Medical Superintendent, ⁵ Chairman, Sarada Krishna Homoeopathic Medical College and Hospital, Kulasekharam, Kanniyakumari District, Tamil Nadu- 629161, Contact no. 9894132132, Email id- chandrajarathish@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Background: There is always a minute septation between cure and recovery in the case of fever. Several cases has been successfully treated in our hospital but it is difficult to confirm that, whether it was a natural recovery or homoeopathic cure. This study has been intended to assess the criteria of ideal homoeopathic cure in cases in short term pyrexia.

Participants: 50 short term pyrexia patients admitted in IPD.

Outcome measures: Scoring criteria for Physiological changes and pathological changes and temperature chart of Patients.

Design: Observational study

Setting: Sarada Krishna Homoeopathic Medical College & Hospital, Kulasekharam, Kanyakumari District, India from (2016-2019).

Material and Methods: 50 fever cases admitted in IPD was taken for the study. Cases will be recorded in the pre structured SKHMC case format. Potency selection and repetition will be done according to the principles laid down in the Organon of medicine. Observations on the Physical and mental symptom will be collected and recorded periodically. Statistical analysis will be done and results will be presented.

Results: A total of 50 short term pyrexia patients were randomised to receive Homoeopathic treatment in IPD and were observed for variation in Body temperature, Physiological changes and pathological changes and also recurrances. Analysis of treatment hour comparing standard recovery hour. The mean recovery period (8.75 days) which is 210 hours, which was statistically ($P < 0.05$). On employing a statistical analysis for comparing the treatment hours, Homoeopathic cure was found to significant when

compared to recovery at 95% significance. Thus, by applying Herings law, Homoeopathic cure show positive effect.

Conclusion: Finally The study provides that short term pyrexia is cured in half term of natural recovery that means homoeopathic cure will take place. And an evidence to say that there is significant action in improving normal physiological regain and pathological cure take place after administering homoeopathic medicine

Keywords: Pyrexia, Homoeopathy, Herring's law, Natural recovery

INTRODUCTION

India has the highest number of people suffering from short term pyrexia in the world and it occurs more frequently in population with low socioeconomic status and people who living in urban and highly industrialised areas. In India there are different type of treatment method are available. Our homoeopathy system is not bad in treatment of short term pyrexia .So the number of seeking people for homoeopathic treatment increasing day by day.^[1,2]

NEED OF THE STUDY

Several fever cases have been treated in IPD based on Homoeopathic principles, but it has not yet conformed whether it was natural recovery or homoeopathic cure. It is a evidence based approach to approve the fact.

SCOPE OF THE STUDY

- To Reduce the duration of disease using Homoeopathic treatment.
- To prove the criteria of homoeopathic cure

STATEMENT OF PROBLEM

- To evaluate whether the short term pyrexia is cured due to natural recovery or homoeopathic medicine prescribed
- I have selected 50 short term pyrexia cases for the study and in the selected cases I have compared the total hours taken after administration of homoeopathic medicine with the standard recovery hour of short term pyrexia
- During my internship training period I have seen many treated short term pyrexia cases in our OPD and IPD. So I was in confusion whether cure is due to natural recovery or homoeopathic medication. This was the reason behind my study
- The study was conducted by me in **Sarada Krishna Homoeopathic Medical College Hospital ,Kulasekaram ,Kanyakumari, Tamil Nadu during period(2016-2019).**

OBJECTIVES

PRIMARY OBJECTIVES

To evaluate whether the short term pyrexia is cured due to the natural recovery or is a homoeopathic medicine prescribe and to determine the effectiveness of homoeopathic medicine in short term pyrexia.

SECONDARY OBJECTIVES

- Limiting of the usual course of the disease to a shorter time.
- Perceptible moderation or total prevention of pathological products.
- Rapid recuperation of strength and bodily vigor.

MATERIALS AND METHODS:

FOR APPLICATION OF HERING'S LAW, THE FOLLOWING CHARACTERISTICS WERE SELECTED;^[3, 4,5,6]

A) Limitation of the usual course of the disease to a shorter space of time

- Duration of fever before admission(in hours)
- Hours of treatment
- Temperature before treatment and after treatment

B) Perceptible moderation, or total prevention of pathological products,without arriving at what is usually understood by crisis.

- Physiological changes and pathological changes(scoring)

C) Rapid recuperation of strength and bodily vigor

- Vigor during and after fever

D) Removal of a tendency to recurrence of the disease

- Recurrence (how many times)

E) Improvement in the mental condition of the patient

- Vigor during and after fever

PREVALENCE (2016-2020)

NO	OPD Units	No of cases every year			
		2016	2017	2018	2019
1	I A	298	272	161	143
2	I B	284	187	190	178
3	II A	222	180	101	123
4	II B	178	147	151	168
5	III A	213	117	131	158
6	III B	252	318	243	327
7	IV A	198	184	217	138
8	IV B	243	132	121	167
9	V A	251	769	514	606
10	V B	268	297	191	259
11	Speciality OPD	139	126	197	190

FIGURE: 1. PREVALENCE of FEVER AMOUNG PATIENTS AIN VARIOUS OUT PATIENT AND IN PATIENT DEPARTMENT FROM 2016 TO 2019.

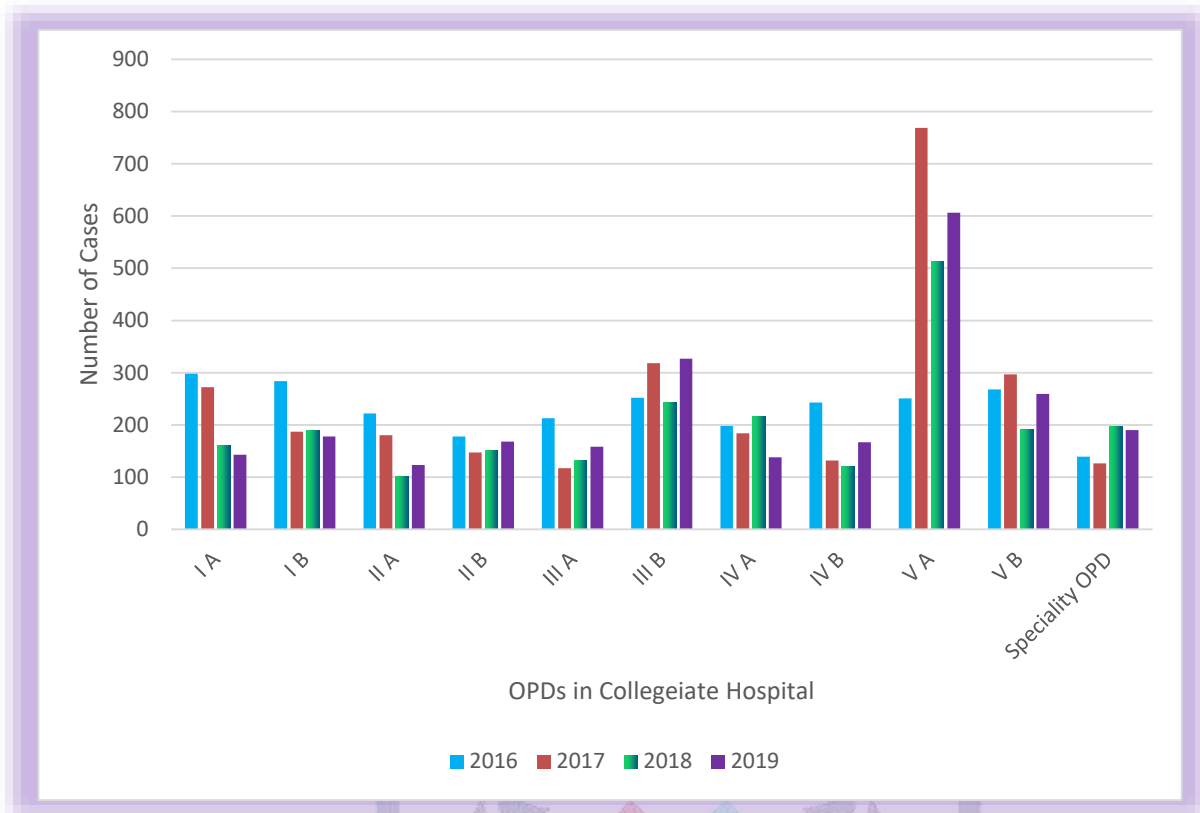


TABLE:2 NORMAL COURSE OF RECOVERY PERIOD OF SHORT TERM PYREXIA

DISEASE	DAYS
Clinical influenza	5-7
Atypical pneumonia	7-14
Febrile catarrh	5-7
Common c	5-7

Changes in physiological function	Severity	Pathological condition	Pathological change
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Appetite	Nil(0) Mild(1) Moderate(2)	Bitter taste	Nil(3) Mild(2) Moderate(1)
Thirst	Nil(0) Mild(1) Moderate(2)	Recurrence	Nil(3) Mild(2) Moderate(1)
Sleep	Nil(0) Mild(1) Moderate(2)	Lymphadenopathy	Nil(3) Mild(2) Moderate(1)
Stool	Nil(0) Mild(1) Moderate(2)		
Sweat	Nil(0) Mild(1) Moderate(2) High(3)		
	Nil(0) Mild(1) Moderate(2)		

TABLE 3 SCORING OF PHYSIOLOGICAL CHANGE AN PATHOLOGY^[5, 6]

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

Statistical analysis was carried out using data collected: Temperature and scores. The data was examined for normality of distribution. For normally distributed data, comparisons of score at entry and at end of study were done by using F test, t test and ANOVA. $P < 0.05$ was considered as significant.

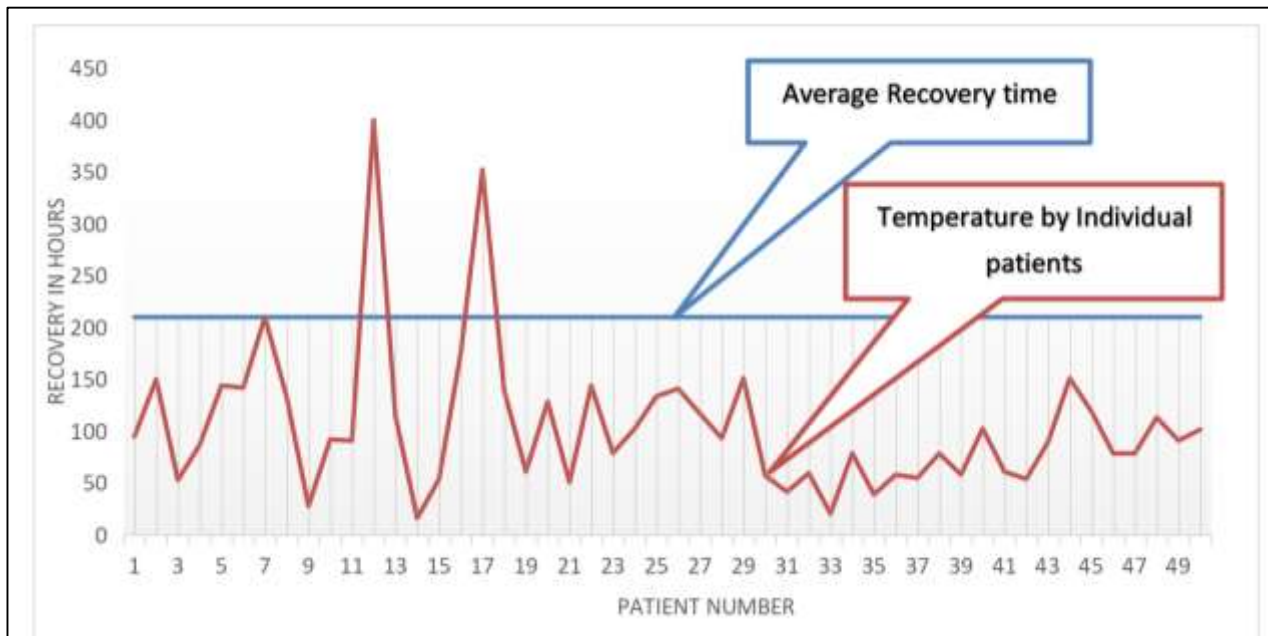
RESULTS

In the study period, 50 short term pyrexia cases was screened :

- Analysis of treatment hour comparing standard recovery hour. The mean recovery period (8.75 days) which is 210 hours, which was statistically ($P < 0.05$) which is twice longer than homoeopathic cure time, rather the difference is statically compared using Student's t test. The result of this analysis is shown in shown in Table 1.

- The t stat value is 10.58, which indicates that there is a significant difference between the two mean scores at the 95% confidence level, i.e. the mean score for the Homoeopathic cure is significantly higher than the mean score for the average recovery time employed.

FIGURE: 2. TOTAL REDUCTION IN TEMPERATURE AMONG PATIENTS COMPARED WITH AVERAGE RECOVERY TIME

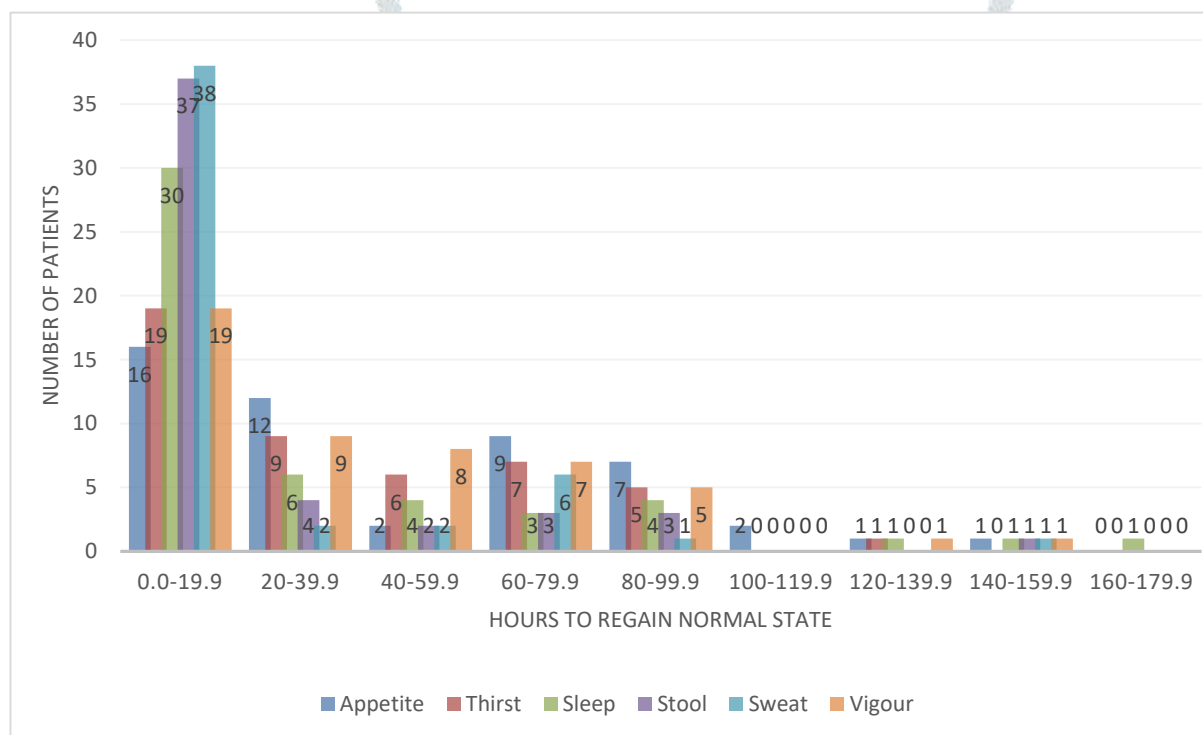


On conducting a t test, Alternate hypothesis stating that there is difference in scores before and after treatment is accepted. The study provides an evidence to say that there is significant action in improving normal physiological regain scores after administering homoeopathic medicines for fever. ANOVA is performed to show that there is differences between treatments, to bring the physiological condition, sleep to normal, which is measured in hours. The p value is lower than 0.05, which shows that the homoeopathic treatments show variation. The critical or table value is 2.26, which is lower than the calculated value (23.03). Which falls in the rejection curve therefore the null hypothesis is rejected at 95% level.

TABLE: 6. HOURS TAKEN TO REGAIN NORMAL PHYSIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY BY EACH PATIENTS

Hours to bring to normal	Appetite	Thirst	Sleep	Stool	Sweat	Vigour
0.0-19.9	16	19	30	37	38	19
20-39.9	12	9	6	4	2	9
40-59.9	2	6	4	2	2	8
60-79.9	9	7	3	3	6	7
80-99.9	7	5	4	3	1	5
100-119.9	2	0	0	0	0	0
120-139.9	1	1	1	0	0	1
140-159.9	1	0	1	1	1	1
160-179.9	0	0	1	0	0	0

FIGURE: 3. FREQUENCY OF PATIENTS WHO RECOVER AND REGAIN THEIR PHYSIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY IN HOURS OF TREATMENT.



DISCUSSION

For this study I have used Herings law of cure to determine the homoeopathic cure and selected 50 treated short term pyrexia cases. Analysis was done by comparing the standard recovery hours with the hours take for cure by Homoeopathic treatment. The average hours of treatment were 105.51 h, when compared to natural recovery i.e;210 h. On employing a statistical analysis for comparing the treatment hours, Homoeopathic cure was found to significant when compared to recovery at 95% significance. Thus, by applying Herings law, Homoeopathic cure show positive effect. An article by Ahmad et al.

Showed effectiveness of ultrahigh dilutions of Aconite in Baker's yeast-induced fever in rabbits, in which the antipyretic effects were slower and less significant than standard medicine.^[7] Similar studies were conducted on Malaria by Behera et al. Showed that improvement of symptoms and sign was seen in the first 2 days;Fever improvement in all patients within 7-8 days during the full observation period.^[8]Klaus Linde in 1997 has published in The Lancet that clinical effects of homoeopathy are completely due to placebo and much systematic studies are warranted, this study will be an answer to it. ^[11] Studies on preventing and treating influenza published by Vickers and Smith C and studies on treating depression by del Carmen shows efficacy of Homoeopathic treatment.^[9,10]

CONCLUSION

Finally the study proved that short term pyrexia is cured in half term of natural recovery which means homoeopathic cure in systematic and evidenced through this study. And also gives to the significant action of homoeopathic medicine is improving normal physiology and correcting the pathology according to homoeopathic laws.

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